

The Standard.

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Eddy Drug Store, Brigham City, Utah.
Polansky News Stand, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Beck News Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Golden Gate News Co., San Francisco, Cal.
United News Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Adams News Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Child's News Agency, San Diego, Cal.
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STRONG NOTE WELL FRAMED.

President Wilson's address in Philadelphia, which was characterized by his too-proud-to-fight phrase, had led many to expect the message of a mollified in dealing with the German problem, but the note itself is strong enough to meet the demands of those most aroused and yet it is tempered with overtures, the acceptance of which by Germany will clear the skies of the war clouds which have hung over us since the sinking of the Lusitania.

Americans do not want war, but their resolve to maintain their national dignity and their international rights is well voiced in the President's note to the German foreign office, and yet there is a sense of relief in that the final decision in this momentous question is left with the Kaiser, whose answer will determine whether the United States is to continue to proceed along the lines of friendly intercourse with the German empire or prepare for the worst.

SERIOUS TIMES FOR AMERICANS.

The Standard has said that war or peace depends on how the German emperor receives the American note. If the Kaiser and his advisers declare

they cannot, and will not, modify their submarine warfare, then the two countries are brought dangerously near to war.

The Kaiser has an opportunity of turning away wrath by a kind word. He can answer in terms conciliatory and diplomatic, say much and mean nothing and continue with his submarine warfare. Then the crisis will not be reached until another great liner with Americans aboard has been sent to the bottom. Infuriated, the American people will then cease to be appeased by words and demand action.

We are quite certain the Kaiser will not continue his submarine attacks on vessels within the prescribed war zone, and his answer will be to that effect.

Then what are we to do? We cannot declare war and hope to be offensively very important until six months or a year have elapsed, by which time the European war may be in its last stages. At present the Austro-German forces are crippling Russia.

We view the Galician campaign as one of vast possibilities for the Germans. If the pursuit of the Russians continues, a decisive battle may be fought, cutting off the many army corps now in the Carpathians. This would so weaken the Muscovites as to allow Germany to concentrate her forces on the western front and begin a hammering of the British and French armies, which, if not resisted even with greater energy and sacrifice than in the famous drive on Calais, might lead to the Germans overrunning France. By that time the United States might be in a position to throw great numbers of soldiers across the Atlantic, but it would be too late. The Germans would be masters of the greater part of the continent and the United States could not get troops on to French territory fast enough to seriously retard the onward sweep of the Teutons.

Then a deadlock would ensue and out of it might come a peace most favorable to Germany. But the enemy created between the United States and Germany would work to one end only and that a renewal of the conflict at a future date when the Teutons had recovered from the ravages of the present struggle and felt themselves equal to the task of humiliating the American nation. They would lull us into a sense of perfect security and, when least expected, strike with all the power at their command, and they would succeed in giving us days of dreadful suspense.

The whole situation presents vast possibilities, tending to radically change American affairs and convert us from a non-military nation into one armed to the teeth and devoting to war preparations much of the energy which, in the past, has been applied to the arts of peace.

This, for us, is the turning point in our national life. One discordant word, one overt act and the United States is committed to the militarism of Europe—something we all have firmly believed could not be inflicted on a republic devoted to minding its own business and keeping aloof from the jealousies and hatreds of Europe.

THE MESSAGE IN BRIEF.

For the benefit of our readers, we reproduce some of the most striking statements in President Wilson's note to Germany, as follows:
It is clearly wise and desirable that the United States and Germany should come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave condition which has arisen.
The torpedoing of the Falaba, the

Gulflight and the Lusitania has been observed by America with growing concern, distress and amazement.

The United States cannot believe that such acts, so absolutely contrary to the rules of modern warfare, could have the sanction of the German government.

The American government cannot permit an abbreviation of the right of American shipmasters or American passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality, even when contraband is carried.

The American government must hold the Imperial German government to a strict accountability for any infringement of these rights.

The United States assumes that the Imperial German government accepts the rule that lives of non-combatants cannot rightfully or lawfully be placed in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of unarmed merchantmen.

The United States recognizes the right of the usual precaution of visit and search for contraband.

The United States wishes earnestly to call attention of Germany to the impossibility of employing submarines for the destruction of commerce without disregarding the rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity.

It is practically impossible for a submarine to make a prize of a merchantman, or to sink her without leaving the crew and all on board to the mercy of the sea.

In the circumstances mentioned, not even a poor measure of safety was provided, and in at least two instances no warning was given.

Manifestly, therefore, submarines cannot be used against merchantmen without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity.

American citizens act within their indisputable rights in traveling upon the seas to wherever their legitimate business calls them.

There was published in American newspapers, with surprising irregularity, a so-called warning, purporting to come from the German embassy, stating that American citizens were acting at their peril if their journeys took them within the submarine war zone.

No warning that an unlawful and inhumane act is to be committed can possibly be accepted as an excuse for that act.

The United States cannot believe that the commanders of the submarines which committed these acts of lawlessness did so except under a misapprehension of orders.

The United States confidently expects that Germany will disavow these acts, make all possible reparation and take steps to prevent a recurrence of the acts.

The government of the United States looks for prompt action on the part of Germany, not only because of friendly relations, but also because of the express stipulations of the treaty of 1828 between the United States and Prussia.

The Imperial German government will not expect the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens, and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.

UTAH PAPERS ON THE GERMAN AFFAIR.

The Salt Lake papers join with the press of other states in upholding the hands of the president in his note to Germany. The Tribune says:

The president insists that if submarine commanders cannot give the passengers and crew time to escape they shall permit the vessel to pro-

ceed on its way unharmed. This is strictly in accord with precedents in other wars.

The celebrated Confederate commander, Admiral Semmes, caused immense damage to the merchant marine of the United States in the civil war. He destroyed many ships by fire after the passengers and crew had been removed.

The note contends that a prize cannot be destroyed until the lives of passengers and crew have been provided for. That is the issue Germany is compelled to meet. She is called upon to give the United States and the world assurance that her submarines will not destroy on the high seas an unarmed merchant vessel until such vessel has been made a prize. If it is impossible for the submarine commander to regulate his action in conformity with this rule he must follow the example of Admiral Semmes and other naval commanders in previous wars by permitting the merchant vessel to escape.

The president has taken his stand upon the firm ground of international law. He has repudiated the doctrine that a nation which has subscribed to international law and still claims its protection can change that law to suit itself after a war has commenced.

International law is a covenant, a sacred contract between nation and nation for their guidance in case of conflict.

No belligerent that is a party to the international compact can change the terms without the consent of all the contracting parties. No belligerent can elect to disregard the terms which hamper its operations by sea or land and at the same time insist that a neutral shall be bound by certain other terms of which the belligerent approves.

Even had we stopped the shipment of ammunition to the allies Germany would have felt at liberty to sink some other big liner because it carried such contraband as copper, oil or wheat. The United States was compelled to draw a line somewhere and to demand that Germany and the United States should come to a complete understanding which would prevent a repetition of the Lusitania or Gulflight disasters.

At the beginning of the war this country was forced to decide whether it would abide by or reject international law. Having once elected to abide by the law it was necessary to shape our diplomatic course accordingly. We were obliged to point out that as neutrals American citizens possessed certain rights and that any nation which violated those rights would be held to a strict accountability.

It is true that there was another alternative, but it led to anarchy and to the denial of all rights under international law. We could have declared that the new weapons of warfare had abrogated all the rules of war and all the rights of neutrals, and then we would have been forced to withdraw our commerce from the high seas or accept whatever fate the belligerents wished to accord. We could not have protested against the sinking of the William P. Frye in the Pacific, the aeroplane attack on the Cushing, the torpedoing of the Gulflight or the sinking of the Lusitania.

With two such alternatives confronting it the American government was forced to make a choice, and it chose to stand by international law. Merely because Germany resolved to abandon international law was no reason why we should alter our decision. We had chosen the part of law, of honor and of morality. On the other side lay anarchy, dishonor and immorality.

(Herald Republican)

President Wilson's demands upon Germany are neither too many nor too forcible to express the temper of the American people. They could scarcely be either. Patience with German outrages has long ceased to be a virtue and it is gratifying to observe the President is at last correctly interpreting public opinion. Wherever these demands may ultimately take the country, even to that last resort of which the President hints, the people will cheerfully follow.

Newspaper comment everywhere throughout the nation mirrors the attitude of the normal American mind. There has been no suggestion that the President act with undue haste, no evidence of hysteria, no disposition to rush pell-mell into a situation whose possibilities have not previously been adequately gauged. Rather

The Dainty Lines of the



NEW KIMONOS

The new negligees carried out in the prettiest of dainty summer wash fabrics are here in strong force.

The same general note prevalent in the dress styles is strongly evidenced in negligees—the high waist lines, the flounced and ruffles and the circular flares.

TODAY WE DISPLAY FOR SELECTION FIFTY DISTINCT COMBINATIONS OF STYLE, COLORS AND PATTERNS AT THESE PRICES:

A beautiful soft Crepe de Chine Kimono—embroidered back, front and sleeves—neck scalloped in silk. Elastic waist, fancy front fastening. Pink, light blue, are.....\$10.00

Another very attractive model in Crepe de Chine has just a straight fullness from the neck line, also embroidered neck and sleeves, in Belgian Blue, Violet and Olive, are.....\$7.50

An exquisite floral pattern of satin, fancy binding on neck and sleeves, shirred waist line, in red and gold, and blue and green, rose and blue, are.....\$7.50

A good serviceable Kimono, plain line—navy with red roses, red with darker shade of flowers, pink with blue flowers, are.....\$5.75

We have a pretty assortment of traveling robe—very neatly trimmed in small sized check, with detachable hood. Black with white check—navy with blue check, buttoned through waist line, are \$7.50

A very pretty idea is developed from plain silk, in navy, Alice and black. Fronts outlined with white corded stripe to blend with the color of the body portion, are.....\$5

One of the daintiest, dressy models is in the accordion plaited effect. The bodice is formed of the border in a gracefully draped idea, being finished in a quilting of self color. Rose and navy, are.....\$12.00

BURT'S



has there been a profound sense of the dangers involved and a thorough recognition of the necessity of prudence, but with an unaffected realization of the indubitable fact that Ossa has at last been piled upon Pelion, that Germany must give guarantees there will be no more Lusitania horrors, or, failing that, war or its equivalent.

Public opinion has been leading the President for months but now that he has reached the sticking point, the country is willing he himself shall lead in any direction but to the rear. His note to the German government is not an ultimatum, but it may easily become so. Analyzed, it means that Germany must abandon its present methods, respect neutral flags, guarantee the safety of neutrals on the high seas, whether on neutral or belligerent non-combatant merchant marine, else such steps will be taken by the United States as will insure compliance with this demand. These steps may mean war or some other method equally as effective.

Christy Mathewson, world famous baseball star in "Matty's Decision," drama at Oracle, Saturday only.

EXERCISES HELD BY SENIOR AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

The annual fair and festival of the Ogden senior and junior high school closed its two days session last night with a fine program of choral and orchestral music and physical training demonstrations. A crowd approximately as large as that of Wednesday night attended the big show last night and received each number on the program with hearty applause.

The numbers given were as follows: Music, Dee junior high school orchestra, Miss Mary Spencer, director, 7 to 8:30 p. m.

Chorus, "Distant Chimes," Lewis junior high school chorus, Mrs. Agnes Warner, director.

Selection, Senior high school orchestra, Marcellus Smith, director.

Chorus, "Lift Thine Eyes" (from Ellsah), Dee junior high school chorus, Miss Mary Spencer, director.

Songs, "Wiened" and "Silent Night," Dee junior high school chorus, composed of the Misses Mabel Galsford, Myrtle Peterson, Grace Fahey, Maud Erickson, Vera Delamater, Marcela Dinsdale, Lavon Greenwell, Hazel Ewing, Blanche Montgomery, Lucia Blackman and Zola Shaw.

Demonstration of physical training—Girls' and boys' gymnastic work, rhythm work and folk dancing, direction of Mrs. Irene Keane; Boys' gymnastic drill, direction of D. H. Adams, students of Central junior high school.

Every number was in a pleasing and efficient manner and much well placed commendation was given the directors for the work of their classes.

of high school freshman and sophomore girls repeated their program of drills and dances as given Wednesday night and their graceful exhibition added materially to the pleasure of the occasion.

Both before and after the program was given, the visitors passed a portion of their time in viewing the handiwork of the students of the four schools which was on display, and they were unrestrained in their praise of the different exhibits.

Captain Macklin, The Ogden.

PROBATE MATTERS IN JUDGE HARRIS' COURT

Probate matters were taken up by Judge N. J. Harris today in the district court and disposed of as follows:

Anna Brostrom Brown appointed guardian of the estates of Walter Brostrom et al. minors, under a bond of \$2500.

Hearing of petition for settlement of final account, in the matter of the estate of Mary Francis Carter, deceased, continued until May 21.

Petition for order authorizing payment of claim for repairs on a certain house, in the estate of Charles Welch, deceased, granted.

May 21 was set for hearing the petition for final settlement in the estate and guardianship of Joseph Moyahon, et al., minors.

Petition for confirmation of sale of real estate granted in the matter of the estate of Brigham Robinson, deceased.

Estate and guardianship of Francis E. Bassett, minor, petition for leave of real estate granted.

Emma Child was appointed guardian of the estates of Glenn Child, et al., minors, and her bond fixed at \$600.

In the matter of the estate and guardianship of Francis Sellenett, a minor, Louis C. Sellenett was appointed guardian under a bond of \$500.

Estate of B. C. Sandberg, deceased, Adeline J. Sandberg was appointed administratrix, and her bond fixed at \$400.

Hearing of petition for order to show cause, in the estate of Alexander Wilkins, deceased, continued until May 21.

"The Black Box," 2nd episode. A comedy played exclusively by animals, "Fido's Dramatic Career." "The Way He Won the Widow," a Joker comedy and he Universal Boy in "Cupid and the Fishes," at the Lyceum tonight.

GAMES AT GLENWOOD BEGINNING NEXT SUNDAY

Believing in view of many opinions expressed by players and fans, that the Glenwood park baseball grounds would be more popularly approved for the staging of the City league baseball contests during the remainder of the season, the management of the league has secured a lease on the old home of the Ogden "Canners" and, beginning with the double header scheduled for next Sunday afternoon, the remaining of the games of the schedule will be played there.

The grounds have been used a number of times this season by different teams and with a little dragging will be in fine condition. The grandstand and bleachers are also to be overhauled and, with an expenditure of about \$300, the league officials are confident that they will be made as comfortable for the fans as they were last summer.

The City league teams are all getting into fine form now, the Mail Clerks having secured a number of new players who will be on the job regularly and, evidence of the new strength of the Eagles' team was given Wednesday night, when it defeated the last Peery-Kinsely aggregation. Tonight the final game at the fair grounds will be played, the contesting teams being the Never-Rips and Walk-Overs. This game will begin at 6:15 o'clock.

HERE IS A BARGAIN

One or two of the most beautifully located lots in Ogden canyon for sale, each with water and sewer rights. Just three hundred feet west of Hermitage, on same elevation. Apply evenings, 2509 Adams Ave. The water right alone is worth the price. (Advertisement)

WAR BULLETINS

London, May 14, 2:02 a. m.—A Reuter dispatch from Ymuiden says the Dutch trawler Scragenhage reports that a Tauba aeroplane coming from the west, dropped three bombs at the fishing boat on Wednesday. In spite of the fact that she was flying the Dutch flag, the bombs fell into the sea, where they exploded.

CARD OF THANKS

We desire to extend our sincere and heartfelt thanks to our many friends and neighbors for their many acts of kindness and assistance shown us during the late illness and death of our beloved father, Joseph Taylor, also for the many floral offerings.

(Signed) THE CHILDREN.

Santa Fe, N. M., May 14.—"I am prove of the president's attitude," said United States Senator Thomas B. Catron of New Mexico, Republican, "and agree with him entirely as to the wisdom of the course he has taken."

WOMEN---LOOK---LISTEN

We start something Saturday morning at 8 a. m.

which will excite your keenest interest. This sale will be a little different than the usual shoe sale and will give the women of Ogden who have small feet an unusual opportunity.

We will place 218 pairs of Women's Slippers and Oxfords in sizes 2 1-2, 3 and 3 1-2 on the table to be sold during the day on a sliding scale—at 8 o'clock we will start them at \$1.00 per pair—which is an extremely low price for slippers which are worth from \$2.50 to \$4.00. Every hour the price will drop 5c until 6 o'clock when all that are left will be sold at 50c a pair. We publish a list of prices by the hour so that you can get what you want at the price you wish to pay:

From 8 to 8:59.....\$1.00	From 9 to 9:59.....95c
From 10 to 10:59.....90c	From 11 to 11:59.....85c
From 12 to 12:59.....80c	From 1 to 1:59.....75c
From 2 to 2:59.....70c	From 3 to 3:59.....65c
From 4 to 4:59.....60c	From 5 to 5:59.....55c

AT 6 O'CLOCK BALANCE SOLD AT 50c.

We wish to remind the ladies that those who come first will get first choice both in style and size. We will close our store at 6 o'clock, but every lady in the store at 6 o'clock can be fitted with a pair of these high grade slippers and oxfords at 50c, if the size wanted is here. Only one pair to a customer.



We have had two busy days in the clothing department. Hats and shirts are being sold at ridiculously low prices. Step inside.

About 50 pairs of Men's \$3.50 to \$5.00 Oxfords left.

Saturday they are 1.98

on sale at.....

"HOW USE DOTH BREED A HABIT IN A MAN."



No, Shakespeare was not speaking of the BUSTER BROWN HOSE.

The "Elizabethan period" with all its classic literature could not furnish Queen Elizabeth with such classic hose as BUSTER BROWN HOSIERY.

Its use will become a habit in man, woman and child. Form good habits and be "architects of fate" as Buster Brown is an architect of feet. Get this store's habit.

All Colors, Prices and Sizes.